

the year, to victimize physicians on so-called "subscription" schemes. Every physician should decline to pay any money by check, or otherwise, to subscription agents not personally known to him, or for whom other physicians cannot vouch. Many of these so-called agents operate under the guise of students "working their way through college."

TEACHING THE BLIND.

Miss Kate M. Foley, State Library Home Teacher for the Blind, is now teaching the adult blind in San Francisco and the Bay Region.

In the three years that Miss Foley has been connected with the State Library as home teacher, she has worked in Los Angeles city and county and has taught over two hundred adult blind to read embossed types. Some have learned to read more than one of the types.

Miss Foley also advises parents in reference to children with weak eyes, teaches the blind by correspondence and is always glad to accept invitations from clubs or other organizations to speak about her work or on any other subject of interest to the blind. Even those who are not blind but who cannot read ordinary print without straining their eyes are helped to learn to read embossed types in order to rest their eyes and save them from getting worse. Miss Foley goes to the homes of those who cannot come to her for lessons. The service is entirely free, as Miss Foley is employed by the State Library, the books in all types are furnished free on request from the State Library and the transportation through the mails to and from the borrower is free.

DEL MONTE NOTICE.

Tickets will be on sale for the going trip April 14th to 18th incl., 1918.

Certificates will be honored for return, April 16th to 20th incl., 1918.

Tickets may be sold to either Asilomar, Del Monte, Monterey or Pacific Grove, and certificates will be honored at either Del Monte, Monterey or Pacific Grove, Cal.

The name of the Joint Agent who will sign and verify the certificates is Mr. B. F. Wright, Agent Southern Pacific Company, Del Monte, Cal.

Railroads who will honor tickets (get receipt certificates): A. T. & S. F. Ry.—Coast Lines; Northwestern Pacific Railroad Co., The Salt Lake Route, Southern Pacific Co., The Western Pacific Railroad Co.

Through tickets must be purchased at initial point in order to secure the benefit of the one-half fare returning.

Tickets must be purchased both going and returning on the authorized dates only.

Obtain from the Ticket Agent a receipt certificate when purchasing a ticket for the going trip, and secure a separate receipt for each ticket.

Where meeting is held at Del Monte, Monterey, Pacific Grove, or Asilomar, tickets may be purchased to either of these points and receipts will be honored at either place.

Receipt Certificates will be honored for "return" for continuous trip tickets ONLY, and only to the original starting point.

Where tickets cover passage locally, the return trip must be over the same route as going trip, or via any other route between starting point and destination authorized by tariff of issuing line.

Where tickets cover passage over two or more lines, the return route must be via the same lines and junction points as the going trip.

Each certificate must be properly filled out, signed by the Secretary of the meeting and stamped and verified by the Joint Agent.

Each certificate must: (1) Show that ticket for going trip was purchased for passage on an authorized sale date and at a station from which special fare is authorized. (2) Be presented to Ticket

Agent at place of meeting (or other authorized point) for purchase of return trip ticket on an authorized date of sale.

All certificates must be presented to the Secretary of the meeting for his (or his assistant's) signature. The Secretary will then present all certificates, but not less than fifty (50), to the Joint Agent for verification, signature and official stamp. The Joint Agent will then return the certificates to the Secretary of the meeting for distribution to original holders. The minimum attendance required at each meeting, for which excursion fares on the receipt-certificate-plan will be accorded is a total of fifty (50) delegates or attendants holding receipt certificates—except that for conventions in the States of Oregon and Washington, a minimum of one hundred (100) delegates is required.

All Agents are supplied with receipt certificate form blanks.

All certificates must be presented to the State Secretary for his signature at registration desk.

County Societies

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

The meeting of the Alameda County Medical Association, held January 7, 1918, was devoted to the subject of Mental Hygiene. In his address, "Mental Hygiene and its Relation to the Practice of Medicine," Dr. A. W. Stearns, Assistant Surgeon U. S. N., said in part:

At first glance Society appears to be an homogeneous mass, but closer study reveals various strata. Different factors place certain individuals high up in the scale and others near the bottom. Those at the bottom, the dependent classes, again appear to be in groups. Formerly, we were content to call these bad, poor and sick.

Now the group called sick have been subdivided and by means of accurate diagrams great improvement has been made in their condition. We are just beginning to apply the same method to the poor and bad groups with equally successful results. One of the most common findings in both of these groups is mental disease. This falls into three great subdivisions: the insane, the feeble-minded and the psychoneurotic. The psychoneurotics are perhaps the most neglected by the public. Mental hygiene deals with the prevention of these diseases. The three most important known causes are alcohol, syphilis and heredity, consequently a practical mental hygiene program should provide for attempts to diminish the amount of alcohol drunk, to decrease the prevalence of syphilis and to inhibit the reproduction of the unfit.

The paper was discussed by Mr. V. E. Dickson, Director of Reference and Research of the Oakland School Department; Dr. H. G. Thomas of Oakland and Dr. Lillian J. Martin of San Francisco.

Mr. August Vollmer, Chief of Police of Berkeley, was to have spoken on "Crime Problems in their Relation to Medicine," but was unavoidably absent.

The Department of Research and Psychology of the Oakland Board of Education is undertaking a study of some of the problems involved in educational and vocational guidance.

With this end in view it has selected the following three problems far careful and continued study:

1. What is the nature of the child?
2. What training can such a nature encompass with reasonable effort?
3. What is the nature and the training necessary to success in the various vocations? What abilities point toward success and what disabilities point toward failure?

The study will require the fullest cooperation of

the home, teacher, physician, psychologist, employer and research worker.

The meeting of the Alameda County Medical Association, held January 27, 1918, was devoted to the discussion of the Proposed Health Insurance Act, the program being arranged by Dr. G. G. Reinle. Dr. Langley Porter of San Francisco read a paper on "A Tentative Plan for the Working of the Proposed Compulsory Health Insurance Act," and Dr. W. E. Musgrave of San Francisco on "The Results of Compulsory Health Insurance to the Physician and Patient." The discussion of these papers was participated in by Doctors René Bine and J. H. Graves of San Francisco and Doctors T. C. McCleave, H. S. Delamere, L. P. Adams and Dudley Smith of Oakland.

Dr. N. H. Chamberlain, one of the best known physicians in Oakland, died Monday, January 21, 1918, at the Hahnemann Hospital in Chicago, following a stroke of apoplexy.

Professor F. P. Gay of the University of California was commissioned a major in the U. S. A. and is now stationed at Fort Sam Houston.

Dr. Mabel A. Geddes was recently appointed a member of the house staff of Fabiola Hospital at Oakland, California.

Captain A. M. Meads, of the University of California Infirmary, has been assigned to the Massachusetts General Hospital at Boston for service in the urological department.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

The Contra Costa County Medical Society met in regular monthly session, Saturday night, January 26th, at Grande Vista Sanitarium. The Grande Vista is operated by Dr. H. N. Belgum, and is located in one of the most beautiful spots in California. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The following business was transacted: Dr. O'Malley made a motion that dues for the year 1918 should be nine dollars instead of eight dollars as heretofore. The motion was seconded by Dr. Keser and carried. A motion was made by Dr. O'Malley, and seconded by Dr. Brenemen, that the dues of our members who are in the army be seven dollars. This was also carried.

Dr. R. L. Rigdon of San Francisco gave an interesting and instructive talk on "Diagnosis of Surgical Diseases of the Kidney." His remarks were based upon his large clinical practice. It was well received and discussed with enthusiasm by the members. The meeting was followed by an elaborate luncheon given by Dr. Belgum. Adjournment was not until very late because of the comforts of a large grate fire and cigars.

Those present at the meeting were: Dr. Rigdon of San Francisco; Dr. Fitzgibbon of Cowell; Dr. Morill of Crockett; Dr. Brenemen of El Cerrito; Dr. O'Malley of Crockett. Those present from Richmond were: Dr. Carpenter, Dr. Blake, Dr. Keser, Dr. Smallwood, Dr. Cunningham, Dr. Abbott, Dr. Carpenter.

The regular meeting night for the Contra Costa Medical Society for the year will be the last Saturday night of each month.

FRESNO COUNTY.

County Society Meeting.

The regular meeting of the Fresno County Medical Society was held in the University Club quarters last Tuesday evening. The entire evening was given up to the discussion of "Problems of Social Insurance," "School Sanitation and Public Health," and the "Christian Scientist's Antagonism to Public Health Measures."

A committee recently appointed to revise and re-write the constitution and by-laws gave the first reading of the revised work; much valuable discussion occurred, such as there being no provision for the proper conduction of the hearing of complaints against member doctors. The com-

mittee was instructed to offer some plan for adoption at the next meeting.

Dr. Wallace P. Martin was appointed a committee of one to accumulate material for a medical library, arrangements having been made with the Fresno County Library Association for the addition of a medical branch to that institution. Many rare collections have already been donated by members. The society will endeavor to keep on file there all important current medical literature for the benefit of the profession and of science generally.

The secretary reported the receipt of \$614 since the January meeting; also that he had remitted to the state secretary the sum of \$420, and read the names of those for whom he had remitted. Every effort is being made to keep members paid up and in good standing with the state society.

Dr. R. M. Jones has returned from Ft. Riley, Kan., where he has been in the M. O. T. C.

Preparations are under way for the handling of the medical examination of "Drafts" to begin February 13 next.

Dr. Guy Manson has returned from several days at Bay City.

Dr. W. L. Adams, who has recently received a First Lieutenant's commission, is now on duty at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco.

Dr. T. N. Sample is again on duty after a serious illness.

The next meeting of the Fresno County Medical Society will be held the evening of March 5, when Chief Vollmer of Berkeley's Police Department will speak on "The Causes of Crime."

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

The following new officers were elected for Humboldt County Medical Society for 1918: President, Louis P. Dorais; vice-president, Joseph H. Walsh; treasurer, John A. Lane; secretary, Lawrence A. Wing; delegate to State Society, Louis P. Dorais; associate editor, Louis P. Dorais.

Death of Dr. Rae Felt during 1917 in San Francisco. Gall stone operation.

KERN COUNTY.

When it became known that Major Homer Rogers and Capt. C. W. Kellogg, both in service at Camp Kearny, were at home on a forty-eight hour furlough, the members of the medical profession in the city got together and, including among the guests of honor the other members of the profession who have received commissions, tendered them a banquet.

The guests of honor were, Major Homer Rogers, Capt. C. W. Kellogg, Lt. G. M. Bumgarner, Lt. Joe Smith and Major W. H. Cook.

Major Rogers and Capt. Kellogg are in service at Camp Kearny, Maj. Cook is a S. A. War veteran and has recently been appointed First Asst. Surgeon at Soldiers' Home, Sawtelle. Lts. Bumgarner and Smith are awaiting orders.

The banquet was held at Hotel Tegler, and the menu, under the personal supervision of Mr. Tegler, was certainly appreciated by all present. A notable feature was the entire absence of any alcoholic beverage.

Dr. S. F. Smith, whose son Joe is awaiting orders, was chosen toastmaster and presided in his usual affable manner.

Very instructive and enjoyable talks were made by Major Rogers and Capt. Kellogg describing medical life in camp, Major Cook, of Spanish War fame and Dr. Fred Crease, who has seen service in Canada during the Riel rebellion.

Those present, in addition to the guests of honor, were Drs. N. N. Brown, Buchner, Fred Crease, Geo. Crease, Cuneo, Fraser, Goodall, Gun-

dry, Hamlin, Hull, McNamara, Mitchell, Sabichi, Scott and S. F. Smith.

Dr. Morris dropped in for a few minutes and others who were unable to be present sent their regrets.

The very pleasant affair was closed by standing and drinking a toast, in Adam's ale, to our Lt. M. Y. Marshall, in service in an Eastern camp. Lt. Marshall was the first of the medical fraternity to join the colors from Bakersfield.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

County Medical Association Meeting.

The Los Angeles County Medical Association meeting took place January 17, the president, Dr. William Duffield, presiding.

Income Tax.—Mr. John P. Carter, Collector of Internal Revenue, spoke on this most intricate subject. He said that some points are still doubtful and had to be adjudicated, that the construction of the law is strict and ignorance of it is no excuse. The law requires that a statement of income must be made by all unmarried individuals where the amount is \$1000 or more. The minimum income received by married individuals exempt from tax is \$2000. Reports must be filed by March 1, and the tax paid by June 15. The subject, with discussion, covers some 2000 pages.

Social Health Insurance.—Dr. John R. Haynes spoke briefly on Workmen's Compensation Act, and approved of the same, saying that because of its success Governor Johnson appointed a committee and favored an amendment to the constitution in order that State Social Health Insurance may also become a law.

Mrs. Frances C. Noel, a Commissioner of State Social Health Insurance, said the Governor was urged to appoint the commission by civic workers who had made a study of it, and that it dates back to group insurance of the third century. She paid a high compliment to the secretary of the commission, Mrs. Barbara Nachtrieb-Grimes by graciously deferring the subject to her. Mrs. Nachtrieb-Grimes, a charming lady with a pleasing delivery, won the hearts of the medical fraternity present and captured their scientific minds by her convincing and lucid presentation. All the supposed opposition to Health Insurance seemed to vanish and the idea of holding hands with Christian Scientists to defeat the measure caused a good-natured ripple of laughter. Some questions were asked, rather for information than discussion.

Dr. C. P. Thomas said he feared the plan because of his experience with the operation of accident insurance. Mrs. Grimes agreed fully, but pointed out that Health Insurance will not be run for the benefit of insurance companies. Dr. Charles C. Browning moved that twelve members be appointed by the president for the study of the subject. Dr. Geo. H. Kress reminded Dr. Browning that he himself had appointed a committee while in office. Dr. Wenzlick, as chairman of that committee, mentioned that the committee had reported a year ago, but little interest was shown in the matter at that time, and that the report will appear in the February issue of the California State Journal of Medicine.

Mrs. Frances N. Noel, member of the California State Social Health Insurance Commission, stated that the impression has been created that Social Health Insurance is a purely Germanic idea. This is erroneous, for Social Insurance is in reality nothing but workmen's insurance, and as such dates back as far as the twelfth century. It has also been stated that the workers of California are opposed to Health Insurance. This is not so, for the State Federation of Labor endorsed Health Insurance at its last convention, October, 1917.

The California State Social Insurance Commission has endeavored in every possible way to gather the view-point of all concerned, and from

the very beginning has invited representatives from organized employers, from organized labor, from the medical profession, from women's organizations, and from fraternal orders. As a Commission, it has consulted with every element whose view-point must necessarily come into consideration.

"One of the most difficult problems which confronts any Commission, especially an unpaid commission such as this, is to secure the right person for Executive Secretary. As a Commission, we were anxious to secure a home product, and we turned to our University in the hope that we would find the right person there. We were more than fortunate in finding a young woman who had passed the Bar and had taught economics in the University for one year. I take great pleasure in introducing to you now Mrs. Barbara Nachtrieb-Grimes, who is more able than I to talk to you as men of the medical profession, on the issue of Health Insurance, because she has of late been in constant touch with representative men of the medical profession up North, and she will bring to you a special message from them."

Mrs. Barbara Nachtrieb-Grimes, Executive Secretary of the State Social Health Insurance Commission, said:

"Mr. President and members of the Los Angeles County Medical Association.

"In presenting to you the subject of Social Health Insurance, I feel that you should not be considered merely physicians having a special interest in this very important subject. The social facts which make health insurance legislation really necessary in California should be placed before you as citizens of this state before the aspects of such legislation of special interest to you as a profession are discussed.

"In 1915, it was called forcibly to the attention of the legislature by persons engaged in the work of public charity in California that destitution and economic dependency among wage earners of the state were increasing at an alarming rate. It was pointed out that demands for public assistance were becoming so heavy as to be a great financial burden upon the public funds. The splendid results of our Workmen's Compensation Act in preventing pauperism from industrial accidents was pointed out and it was suggested that other Social Insurance might prove equally useful in cutting down the increasing amount of destitution. It was made very clear that in the opinion of these social workers California would have to do something to prevent its citizens from becoming dependent upon public charity if we were not to face the problem of an intolerable financial burden in taking care of them after they become unable to take care of themselves.

"As a result, the legislature created an unsalaried investigating commission to look into the matter, the Social Insurance Commission. The commission was directed thoroughly to investigate the social and industrial conditions in the state, in their relation to dependency problems, returning to the legislature the tabulated facts and to report to the legislature whether it was advisable and practicable for the state to take another step in the field of Social Insurance.

"The commission determined at once to concentrate upon one phase of the complex subject put before them so as to return to the legislature a report of real value rather than a superficial smattering of the whole question. The problem of sickness among wage workers was selected, with the branch of Social Insurance designed to cope with the problem, Social Health Insurance.

"The commission made a most intensive survey of the working and living conditions of the wage earners of California in their relation to the question before them.

"It will not be possible for me to discuss all

the surveys conducted, I shall, however, call attention to those of major importance.

"The general earning capacity of workers in California and the cost of living was first looked into, to see what margin was left for meeting the expenses and losses of illness. Since over half were securing less than \$75 per month, and many between \$50 and \$60, with the cost of food and shelter (before the war) amounting to at least \$50 for the average family of five, it was plain that with the other necessary expenses of light, heat and clothing, the earnings of the majority of wage earners were consumed in meeting the ordinary living expenses. In view of the comparatively high cost of medical and hospital care,—which I need not explain to members of your profession,—the expense coming at a time when the earning power of the sick wage earner was cut off, it was clear that a serious illness was bound to bring difficulty even to the more prosperous of the wage workers.

"From generalities the committee went to specific cases. Five thousand of the families asking for public charity in Los Angeles and San Francisco counties were investigated for the purpose of finding out the immediate cause of their destitute state. In over half the cases, 52 per cent. to be exact, sickness was the immediate cause. Sometimes it was illness of the wage earner, in other cases his dependents, and in some instances illness of the entire family.

"In 11 per cent. of the cases, tuberculosis was the specific disease. Tuberculosis is of course the most hopeless disease for the wage earner to face and the most impossible to deal with through charitable agencies because the treatment necessarily involves great expense. The tuberculosis visiting nurses can and do teach the tuberculous patients how not to infect other people, but their advice to these patients that they should have several quarts of milk and a half dozen eggs each day and if possible spend six months or a year in the country, in the face of their financial condition, is worse than useless. Seventy-five per cent. of the persons dying each year in this state from tuberculosis earn less than \$1000 per year. These persons never had a chance for life and health.

"Whenever the statement is made that tuberculosis, if caught in its incipient stage is a curable disease, the qualification should be made 'for those who can afford the necessary treatment.' The social histories of 5000 of these patients, receiving care at the free clinics, were investigated. These clinics have had steadily increasing demands made for treatment and have not been able to enlarge their equipment fast enough to keep up with the growing number of applicants. It was found that 90 per cent. of the persons receiving medical charity from the free clinics were otherwise independent, self-supporting persons—having family income of from \$60 to \$100 per month. Only 10 per cent. were charity wards in the general sense of the word.

"The people asking for this medical charity are able to meet the ordinary expenses of life but cannot pay the rates demanded in private practice, for the care needed during illness. Thus, by virtue of the present lack of organization of medical aid for this large group of wage earners, the medical profession is rendering a vast amount of service to self-supporting persons, for no remuneration.

"The experience of 1000 women wage earners with illness was investigated. A record of the personal experience of women working in department stores, laundries and eating houses for the year 1915 was made. It was found that the great bulk of the indebtedness of the entire group for illness was incurred by less than 50 women. Some had bills amounting to 60, 70 and in a few instances,

90 per cent. of their annual income, because of one serious illness.

"The expense of 1000 male wage earners for the same year was a repetition of the same story. The cost and loss of a serious illness meant an intolerable burden to the unfortunate individual. Investigation of what the wage earners were doing to protect themselves against the losses of illness, disclosed the fact that a great many (mostly the better paid workers) were insuring themselves for cash benefits in fraternal orders and other mutual benefit societies. "There was a great need felt in these societies for medical care as well, and the attempt was being made to provide it by contracting with a general physician at a very low rate of remuneration. In only one instance was a lodge found arranging for specialist care and that organization was finding the cost prohibitive. No lodge provided hospital care for its members. Many employers were feeling the need of providing care for their employees and were arranging with doctors on salary to do this work.

"In other words, a marked tendency was found toward contract medicine, allowing, of course, no choice of doctor, and in the efforts of the wage earners' societies, the arrangement provided only for a general practitioner with none of the specialties essential for modern scientific medicine.

"A survey of hospital space and equipment showed that we have not in the state two-thirds of the number of beds we should have to conform to standards, and most of the beds we have (about three-fourths of the total) are in commercial hospitals available only at a price beyond the means of the great majority of the people in this state,—the wage earners and their families.

"Surveys were made of two industrial centers, South San Francisco, a town of unusually high wage level, and the Potrero and South Mission district of San Francisco, where the poorer paid workers reside. It was found that the sickness rate in the prosperous town of South San Francisco was less than average while over 40 per cent. of the wage earners were insured in fraternal and unions. The sickness in the San Francisco district was unusually high while less than 1 per cent. of the inhabitants were protected through voluntary insurance. In other words, the people of the lowest earning capacity, with the greatest tendency to sickness and in the greatest danger of becoming dependent should sickness arrive, had not taken any precaution to protect themselves.

"The cities and counties of the state, it was found on investigation, spent over \$2,000,000 in 1915 for the medical and general financial assistance of persons rendered destitute by illness. This was just 100 per cent. more than they spent in 1912. In other words, the demands upon public charity made by sickness had doubled in three years, involving an additional \$7,000,000 expenditure.

"The commission was convinced by these facts that the problem of sickness among the wage earners of California was serious; that it was increasing at such a rate as to threaten financial hardship to the public funds. It was convinced that it was impossible for the majority of wage earners to afford to purchase scientific medical care with the result that a vast amount of preventable illness ensued. It had been shown that an increasing number of wage earners were receiving medical charity and that the largest single cause of public relief was illness in the wage-earning families. The commission felt it essential that the state take steps to prevent its wage earners from becoming destitute from this cause, rather than pursue the present unconstructive policy of taking care of them financially and medically after they are in distress.

"It advised the legislature that Social Health Insurance, providing that wage earners and their employers should pay when well and at work,

toward the insurance fund which would provide them with scientific medical care and hospital care and a substantial part of their wages when out of work because of illness, would effect this preventive policy. Social Health Insurance would distribute the burden of illness in such a way that it would be a burden no longer. It would make possible the practice of preventive medicine among the wage earners and give an opportunity to keep them well in place of the present wasteful system of caring for them after serious illness has set in. It would make it possible for wage-earning families to stand attacks of illness without having to ask help from public charities. It would give the tuberculous wage earner access to the sanitarium care he needs and the diet required for combating his disease, and would at the same time provide part of his wages for the care of his family. In other words, it would help to make tuberculosis a curable disease for the poor man as it is now for the well-to-do. It would enable a large number of persons, who now receive medical charity, to pay for the treatment they receive without being pauperized, and, without being burdened with debts, they would have access to the scientific medical and hospital care which in the interests of public health would be available for all persons.

"The commission reported that profit-making companies should not be permitted to participate in Social Health Insurance, since the cost by their presence would be tremendously increased and the proper organization of medical aid be prevented. Free choice of physicians by the wage earner and provision for diagnostic centers available for those practicing under the act, together with organization for specialist care, will be the basis of medical organization under the proposed California plan.

"The medical profession, which is really interested in bettering the public health of the community, should lend every assistance to the commission in the planning of this legislation which will mean the greatest step forward in public health."

Eye and Ear Section.—Dec. 3, 1917.

Dr. Detling reported a case of death due to labyrinthitis with history of meningitis. Dr. Lefler operated on a woman for nasal obstruction. She had chronic discharge from the ears, defect of speech, and mitral insufficiency, and died suddenly, according to the death certificate, of ptomaine poisoning. Dr. George W. McCoy reported a case of frontal sinus infection relieved by removing pus. Nine months later patient returned with the same trouble, kidney complication, an edema around the eyes. After operation Dakin's solution was used, but infection spread over forehead and cheek. Three months later a left hemiplegia developed, the patient dying of brain abscess. In opening the ethmoids and antrum of a diabetic case it was found that they had been operated on before and that a probe probably passed into the brain tissue. The patient did well for eleven days when she died in diabetic coma. Dr. Rogers of Long Beach reported a boy dying suddenly from collapse three days after the third dose of antitoxin administered for diphtheria. His twin brother recovered from the same affection.

Dr. Charles G. Stivers has received his commission as First Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps and has been on duty since October with the Examining Board of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps in Los Angeles.

Pasadena Branch.

At the December meeting Dr. F. A. Speik was elected chairman, Dr. George E. Campbell, vice-

chairman, and Dr. Harry F. Markolf, secretary-treasurer. At the January meeting Dr. S. J. Mattison talked on Acute Acidosis in Pregnancy, reporting a case. Dr. Lorena Breed discussed the laboratory methods and findings. A general discussion ensued. Dr. Henry Sherry talked on the need of medical assistance to families of soldiers.

Santa Monica Bay Branch.

At a meeting of the Santa Monica Bay Branch, held at the Elks clubhouse, Santa Monica, on January 23rd, the following officers were elected for the year 1918: President, Dr. E. E. Roberts, Sawtelle; vice-president, not elected; secretary-treasurer, Dr. E. N. Reed, Santa Monica; councillor, Dr. I. N. Magee, Venice. Nine members were present, meeting at 6:30 p. m., and having dinner together, followed by a business and social meeting. This was a meeting in the interest of fraternity and good fellowship and as such it was a great success.

Pomona Branch.

Pomona Branch of the Los Angeles County Medical Association reports that the meeting was called to order by Chairman Dr. Ralph Smith. Dr. E. E. Kelley was elected councillor to represent the Pomona Branch in the County Society, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. F. W. Thomas. Dr. C. C. Toland of Los Angeles presented a lantern to the society for use in presenting papers. A vote of thanks was tendered the doctor for the excellent gift. Papers were given by the following: Dr. A. D. Cooke, "The Problem of Pus in the Peritoneal Cavity." This was ably discussed by Drs. J. K. Swindt, Collins, C. G. Toland and E. E. Kelly. Able papers were given by Dr. N. J. Price on "The New Public Health," and Dr. Robert L. Smith, subject, "Intestinal Parasites." These papers were discussed by Drs. Hubble, Slaughter, A. B. Cook and Shirk.

Dr. Frank W. Thomas, prominent pioneer physician of Pomona, died at his home in Claremont January 13, 1918. He was a councillor of the Los Angeles County Medical Association, representing the Pomona Branch. He is survived by a widow and daughter.

Los Feliz Hospital.

Los Feliz Hospital of Los Angeles, a corrective detention place for women under city supervision, is thoroughly equipped and was opened for public inspection on January 21. It is a war measure. The purpose is to reduce as far as possible the spread of infectious diseases and at the same time provide a helpful detention place for women who may fall under police supervision.

The hospital is up-to-date in every respect. It has fifty-one beds and will be conducted under the authority of the Los Angeles City Health Department and Health Commissioner Luther M. Powers.

The social service committee of the Board of Health will submit a report to the court following the hospital discharge of each patient, with such recommendation for leniency as the committee may deem proper, and will see to it that suitable employment is found for them when they leave the institution. Visiting at the hospital will be discouraged to avoid anything that tends to put the patients on exhibition. Dr. Harriet Probasco will be the medical head of the hospital with a corps of four or five nurses. There will be vocational training.

Guilty of Practicing Medicine Without License.

B. A. Lewis was sentenced to serve 300 days in the county jail or pay a fine of \$300 by Superior Judge Paul J. McCormick on January 23. The State Board of Medical Examiners alleged that Lewis used cappers to engage Long Beach citizens in conversation in parks or on streets and induce persons afflicted to call at the Lewis medical establishment. A jury found him guilty.

W. B. Thompson of the "Little Church," Fifth avenue near Pico street, Los Angeles, entered a plea February 2 of guilty, in Police Judge Ray Chesebro's court and was also forbidden to apply for a license for two years. Fifteen women patients, several nurses, and others testified against him. Thompson practiced the "zonotherapy," consisting of tying strings, of various colors, to the patient's fingers, fastening clothes pins on the nose, ears and toes, and the "laying on of hands." H. J. Castellan, special agent for the State Board of Medical Examiners, told of the nature of the evidence.

Texas Bats Conscripted to Kill Mosquitoes.

Long Beach will import Texas bats noted for feeding on mosquitoes. County Health Officer Pomeroy has asked Major Lisenby to procure these night raiders of the swamps at once for the city reservoir on Signal Hill. Dr. Harold, county sanitary inspector, informed the city commissioners of Long Beach February 2 that an appeal to the State Board of Health would be made unless steps were taken to stop the hatching of mosquitoes in municipal reservoirs. The Long Beach Council of Defense has asked the same measure for the harbor district where mosquitoes interfere with shipbuilding.

State Medical Advisory Board.

The State Medical Advisory Board for District 3, established headquarters January 14 at the Los Angeles County Hospital with Dr. Granville MacGowan as chairman. This board will hear appeals from findings of physicians working with the local boards, and by exercising a careful supervision, will reduce the number of men sent to camps who are physically unfit. The board is a new part of the selective machine, and holds practically the same position in regard to appeals on physical grounds as the district appeal board does to appeals on grounds of dependency, agricultural and industrial occupations.

California Medical License Act Upheld.

The Act was attacked by L. E. Nickell and Robert J. Burke, self-styled "faith healers," in a case filed in Los Angeles in the United States district court, March 20, 1917. Three judges on January 21, denied a restraining order against the State Board of Medical Examiners and other officials, and as the case involved the constitutionality of the Act, it was appealed directly to the supreme court.

The contention was that the Act discriminated unduly between healing by "prayer," which was excepted from the operation of the Act, and healing by faith, the method of the "faith healers."

Germans "Impersonal Enemy."

Dr. R. R. Burt of South Pasadena, now captain, writes from Camp Lewis that soldiers in the trenches have less hatred for Germans than the civilian population. "I begin to understand the viewpoint. Just as a patient that one operates on becomes a 'piece of work' on the table, and one tackles the job in an impersonal way without feelings of pity or nervousness, so in the war the game with the enemy seems to become more and more impersonal."

California's Death Rate Lowest.

Dr. Truby King of the Royal New Zealand Society for the Health of Women and Children, told an assembly of women under the auspices of the State Board of Charities and Correction at the Hotel Alexandria, on February 1, that the infant mortality in New Zealand during the last ten years has been reduced from 20 to 5 per cent. The lowest percentage of infant mortality is in England and the United States, with California the lowest of all.

To the French Front.

Forty Los Angeles Nurses' aides have been called for immediate service by the government. Four hundred are enrolled and more are sought for the Red Cross. The women must have had hospital training; those speaking French are preferred.

Personal.

Dr. James H. McBride of Pasadena left January 19 to take up war work in Washington under the Council of National Defense, as advisor on housing conditions. Mrs. McBride and their daughter, Miss Emily McBride, accompany him.

Major Chas. D. Lockwood, who organized the Pasadena Ambulance Corps No. 1, and twenty-nine other members of the organization, including five Pasadena boys, have arrived safely in France.

Dr. Alvin Shattuck died at the Los Angeles County Hospital January 28, to which place he was removed immediately after his arrest by detectives of the police narcotic squad for alleged drug running.

Dr. Frank A. Woodward, who has been connected with the Los Angeles Health Department for the past three years, left January 24 for active service in the military base hospital at Camp Bowie, Texas.

Capt. Clarence Moore of the Medical Corps, United States Army, was the guest of honor at a luncheon at the California Club, tendered by Dr. Walter Lindley. A number of prominent professional friends were present. Captain Moore left for his post at Fort McPherson, Ga., January 26. He has been here because of the illness of his father, Dr. M. L. Moore, who is now considered out of danger.

Dr. Ross Moore of Los Angeles has been seriously ill at Camp Bowie, Texas, where he is a major in the Medical Reserve Corps, temporarily attached to the base hospital.

Dr. John P. Gilmer, head of the receiving hospital, was appointed, February 4, as recruiting surgeon for the U. S. Navy. He took the examination several weeks ago at Mare Island.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

A special meeting of the County Society was held January 12, and the following were elected as officers for the ensuing year: President, H. C. Murphy (re-elected), Salinas; vice-president, Martin McAulay, Monterey; secretary, T. C. Edwards (re-elected), Salinas; treasurer, John Parker (re-elected), Salinas.

Dr. W. R. Reeves has been called to the front and is now stationed at Linda Vista, and has the rank of Lieutenant.

Dr. F. S. Baxter has been transferred to Mendocino County Society, as he has removed to Willits, in that county.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Sacramento Society for Medical Improvement was held Tuesday evening, January 15, at the Hotel Sacramento. President Dr. G. A. Briggs presided. Number of members present, 27; visiting physicians, 4.

A very interesting and instructive paper on

"Acidosis in Diabetes" was read by Dr. Lovell Langstroth of San Francisco. The paper was discussed by Dr. Twitchell, Dr. Bramhall, Dr. Simmons, Dr. Howard and Dr. Gundrum. Closed by Dr. Langstroth.

Cases were reported by Dr. Twitchell, Dr. Gundrum, Dr. J. A. McKee and Dr. James.

The Milk Commission delivered its monthly report.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

The regular monthly meeting of the San Bernardino County Medical Society was held in Redlands January 8, 1918, at the University Club.

Dr. C. W. Anderson of Los Angeles, who has recently returned from Europe, gave a talk on "Work in a Base Hospital in France." Dr. Schreck of Redlands reported for the committee on care of the practices of the men called to war. Dr. Blythe of Redlands moved that the committee, with a report of the whole committee, report at the next meeting.

There were many members of the Riverside County Society present.

Dr. Anderson's subject was well discussed and many questions asked and answered.

A buffet luncheon was served.

Dr. T. J. Evans, Paradise Valley Sanatorium, National City, Cal., moved to Colorado Springs, Colo. Will join society there.

Dr. G. G. Moseley moved to San Francisco.

Dr. W. B. Power moved to New York.

The names of Dr. Charles A. Harrison, College of Medical Evangelists, 1915; Dr. Arthur N. Donaldson, College of Medical Evangelists, 1915, and Dr. W. B. McGill, University of Pennsylvania, 1889, were received on application to become members of the society, and read at the meeting and referred to the Board of Censors in due form.

The regular meeting of the San Bernardino County Medical Society was held at the Ramona Hospital, San Bernardino, on February 5, 1918.

Dr. C. G. Hilliard, "Some Unusual Anatomical Structures Found in Hernia Sacs," with report of a case.

Dr. P. M. Savage, "Two Fatal Cases of Botulism."

Dr. H. W. Mills, "Sarcomatous Degeneration of Uterine Fibromata," with report of two cases.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

The second meeting of the Medical Society in January carried a scientific program by two members of the Los Angeles Society. Dr. Donald Frick presented a paper on the efficiency classification of nephritis and the dietetic treatment indicated in the various forms and stages. Dr. R. B. Hill gave a clinical paper based on his own personal results in the treatment of syphilis of the nervous system. Both of these papers were ably presented and received free discussion.

A committee is at work drafting a constitution for the approval of the San Diego County Medical Society.

The work of the County Hospital under County Physician Wicherski is now thoroughly organized for the ensuing year. The new staff has begun its duties with that comfort of mind only made possible by the presence of competent internes. The tuberculosis pavilion is well under way. Its completion will release abundant space for the department of obstetrics and the nursery.

During the month San Diego has lost two of her valued members of the profession in the persons of Dr. C. W. Taylor-Goodman, Michigan University, 1880, and Dr. Daniel D. Whedon, Long Island College, 1905.

The San Diego Diagnostic Group Clinic has

just completed its first year of service and will shortly issue a synopsis of the work, with a detailed classification of cases and end results, so far as obtainable. Members of the staff are unanimous in defining the work as a very high grade of graduate instruction in diagnosis, and their enthusiasm in the service remains unabated.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

During the month of January, 1918, the following meetings were held:

Tuesday, January 8—General Meeting.

University of California Hospital Clinical Evening.

1. A case of continued fever (four weeks duration) in a child of six years; presentation of case. Rachel Ash.
2. The treatment of incomplete inguinal hernia by the Kocher operation. W. I. Terry.
3. Case reports.
Frank W. Lynch:
 - A. X-rays and photographs of skulls of pregnant women whose faces showed thickening of features.
 - B. X-rays of pelvis of pregnant and non-pregnant women, showing little or no difference in the sacroiliac joints.
 - C. Demonstration of specimens: (a) cancer of the uterus; (b) prolapse of the uterus.
 - D. Microscopic slides showing the fate of fibroids during pregnancy and the puerperium.
4. Occurrence of a positive intradermal reaction in meningococcus carriers, and its significance. F. P. Gay and A. J. Minaker.
5. Acidosis in diabetes. Lovell Langstroth.

Tuesday, January 15—Section on Surgery.

1. Measures taken by the City Board of Health for the prevention and treatment of venereal diseases. John A. Sperry.
2. The control of vice diseases among troops through civil and federal cooperation. Colonel L. M. Maus, U. S. Army.

Tuesday, January 22—Section on Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Aviation, with special reference to examination of candidates.

1. Introductory remarks. Major R. H. Fletcher, Chief Aeronautical Officer, Western Division, U. S. Army.
 2. Examination of candidates. Captain Henry Horn.
 3. Psychological examination. Professor G. M. Stratton, President of the Examining Board.
 4. Eye qualifications. Walter Scott Franklin.
 5. Ear qualifications. Lieutenant F. W. Lewitt.
- Demonstration of examination of candidates in the Barany chair, and eye tests.

Tuesday, January 29—Section on Urology.

1. Teratoma Testis. Frank Hinman.
- Presentation of operated cases by Frank Hinman and L. Eloesser.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

The regular monthly meeting of the San Joaquin County Medical Society was held at the Chamber of Commerce, Friday evening, January 25. Those present were Drs. R. T. McGurk, C. D. Holliger, Minerva Goodman, J. V. Craviotto, L. Bozier, J. T. Davison, Margaret Smyth, Fred Clark, Mary Taylor, C. F. English, and Dr. Grant Selfridge of San Francisco as guest.

The paper of the evening was given by Dr. Selfridge on "Spasmodic Vasomotor Disturbances of Upper Respiratory Tract with Special Reference to Hay Fever." The doctor's address showed a very thorough investigation of the western coast as to

the pollens causing hay fever. His classification of the causes and consequent treatment showed much careful work, and if carefully followed would give relief to most of these sufferers.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

The Santa Cruz County Medical Society held a meeting on January 19 and elected the following officers: President, Dr. Easterday; 1st vice-president, Dr. W. H. Keck; 2nd vice-president, Dr. H. G. Watters; secretary-treasurer, Dr. A. N. Nittler; delegate, Dr. P. T. Phillips; alternate, Dr. H. E. Piper; censors, Dr. F. H. Koepke (1918), Dr. L. M. Liles (1919), Dr. A. F. Cowden (1920); corresponding editor, Dr. A. N. Nittler.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

The annual meeting of the Santa Barbara County Medical Society was held Monday evening, January 14. An unusually large attendance was present to hear the paper of the evening, delivered by Miss Jameson, Superintendent of the Cottage Hospital, Santa Barbara, her subject being "The Small Community Hospital and the Doctor." The paper was very interesting and highly instructive, and a hearty discussion of same was entered into by all present.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Dr. Wm. H. Campbell; vice-president, Dr. Benj. Bakewell; vice-president at large, Dr. L. Bert Coblenz, Santa Maria; secretary and treasurer, Dr. R. Manning Clarke; delegate, Dr. R. Manning Clarke; alternate delegate, Dr. Lawrence R. Ryan.

YOLO COUNTY.

The Yolo County Medical Society meets on the first Tuesday of each month at the homes of the members.

The following officers were elected for 1918: H. D. Lawhead, president; M. B. Bransford, vice-president; Frances Louise Newton, secretary and treasurer. The secretary was appointed county editor for the Journal.

There was no meeting held in January. The society met on February 5th at the residence of Dr. C. E. Beebe. Subject: "Confinement Complicated by Malaria."

Dr. W. E. Bates was delegate to the State Medical Society which meets at Del Monte in April. Dr. M. W. Ward, alternate.

Military News

OMISSIONS AND CORRECTIONS IN RE PHYSICIANS IN SERVICE.

Lieut. H. R. Evans, Trona, Cal.
1st Lieut. F. C. Smith, 291 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.
1st Lieut. Robert M. Jones, Culver City, Cal.
1st Lieut. W. L. Grant, Pomona, Cal.
Capt. Lawrence H. Hoffman, 135 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.
1st Lieut. Samuel M. Sproat, Portola, Cal.
Asst. Surg. F. B. Galbraith, San Francisco, Cal.
Capt. L. A. Anthony, Novato, Cal., was reported 1st Lieut. in January issue.

BASE HOSPITAL NUMBER THIRTY, CLINICAL SOCIETY.

Base Hospital Number 30, Clinical Society, was organized January 4th, 1918, at the Camp of the Unit at Fort Mason, San Francisco. Colonel Elmer A. Dean, M. C., was elected president and Captain E. H. Falconer, M. R. C., Secretary. Visitors are welcome at the meetings, which are held every Friday at 3 p. m., and which have for their object the presentation and discussion of medico-military topics.

The following papers have been presented:

January 4th—Soldiers' Heart or Effort Syndrome. Major Eugene S. Kilgore, M. R. C.

January 11th—Some points in the examination of troops for tuberculosis. Capt. E. H. Falconer, M. R. C.

January 18th—Treatment of Infected Wounds. Capt. H. S. Thomson, M. R. C.

January 25th—Treatment of Infected Wounds by the Chlorine Compounds and their derivatives. Lieut. J. H. Woolsey, M. R. C.

February 1st—Shell Shock and the War Psychoses. Capt. H. W. Wright, M. R. C.

MILITARY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS PROGRAM.

Plans for a complete program for the prevention of tuberculosis in the army have been perfected by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, working in co-operation with the Surgeon-General, the Y. M. C. A., and other agencies. This, it is predicted, will put the impending second draft on a better health basis than the first. The program will include not only a follow-up for every man discharged on account of tuberculosis, but a thorough-going health educational campaign among the soldiers.

The National Association program falls into two main divisions: (a) follow-up work and (b) educational work. The first obstacle to the follow-up program was Section Eleven of the Selective Service Regulations regarding the second draft which forbids giving a record of a man's condition to anyone except certain designated officials. The National Association officers, however, placed before the War Department the importance of this work and were influential in persuading them to open the records of rejected men to state and local Boards of Health throughout the country, through the United States Public Health Service and the Council of National Defense.

Inasmuch as the above section of the regulations does not apply to men dismissed from training camps after they have passed draft boards, the Association arranged with the Surgeon-General and the division surgeons in camps to receive the names of all men thus dismissed. These lists are divided up by states and forwarded to state associations and state boards of health for follow-up work. Where men are referred to localities where there are not at present facilities for this follow-up work, the Association will use its good offices to promote the establishing of such facilities.

In the meantime, the Medical Department of the Army has perfected its machinery for weeding out these tuberculosis cases. Every man passed by the draft board after going into camp is examined by the Regimental Surgeon, re-examined by a tuberculosis board, and then, if suspected of tuberculosis, again examined by a tuberculosis expert. This follows a general policy mapped out and recommended by the National Association.

A large number of men have already been accepted into the service who were known to be tuberculous, many of them formerly inmates of tuberculosis sanatoria. Part of the Association's work has been to get in touch with every tuberculosis sanatorium and dispensary in the country and compile lists of all recent male inmates of draft age, giving the history of their cases and whether or not it was known if they were in the army at present. Hundreds of such names have already been received. This data is forwarded to the training camps, the men are located and the results are reported back to the sources of information.

The Association is also co-operating with the Surgeon-General's office to aid the Government in providing sanatoria for those men who have been discharged from the service on account of tuberculosis after their probationary period has expired. All full-fledged soldiers and sailors returned from France or other stations will be cared for as near